A close-up photograph of a person's hands holding a black DSLR camera with a large lens. The person is wearing a green jacket and a striped scarf. The background is blurred.

BEGINNER PHOTOGRAPHY TECHNIQUES

**HOW TO TAKE BETTER PHOTOS
ON A BUDGET CAMERA**

Chapter 10

All the important techniques of photography is covered in previous chapters and now it's time to use them in an event. In this chapter, we will discuss where to focus if you are covering an event.

Shooting event can be an attractive work where you meet new people which will be having fun and your task is to capture all the fun they are having in your camera. It's exciting work but it's also challenging. You need to keep in mind the following tips while capturing an event.

1- Mind your Manners:

A photographer need to keep in mind that an event is not about himself. He don't want to come in on someone's fun. Some events have strict rules for photographers. In music event, for example, you can't stand between the audience and performer. Fans don't want to see the back of your head for the whole show.

You can get better shots by being polite and calm on weddings. If

rules for photographers. In music event, for example, you can't stand between the audience and performer. Fans don't want to see the back of your head for the whole show.

You can get better shots by being polite and calm on weddings. If there are no rules, then just go and work with crowd and see what you produce.

25- The use of Zoom function:

Zoom lenses are best tools to use but not all the time. Sometimes, it is better to move closer to the object rather than zooming it. In the following images, look at both the images and notice that how moving closer to the object flourish the background.





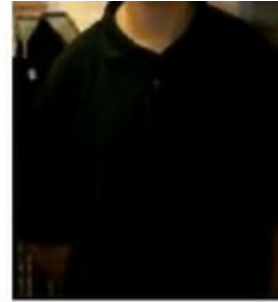
It can be notice that when you move closer to the object, the tree behind the object is now giving a proper look whereas, when function zoom was applying, the tree was hidden behind the subject. So, sometimes it is recommended to move closer to the subject rather than using zoom function.

Chapter 5

13- Understand the flash Range:

It is a common failure which happens when photographer ignores the flash range. You will not like a situation when you shoot a picture and realize that it comes underexposed. It is important to understand that a built-in flash on your camera has a maximum range of 15 feet or less. When you shoot from 20 feet you will get an under exposed picture as shown below.





It can be noticed that this picture is under exposed. Now, let us take a picture from a distance of 9 feet. Now, it can be easily understood that it is very important to understand flash range of your camera.

instead of holding your camera. As a result, the subject is captured and the background is blurred. It's easier said, but in practice it's difficult and you have to practice it to master this technique. You will get better results if you have a slow object, such as a dog running or a walking baby. Either slow or fast moving subject, you must practice with your camera to get great pictures.





21- How to choose a good view:

A good photographer always try to choose a good view. It is important to check all the things in the picture and find out if there is anything in the photograph which ruined the picture. For example, if we look at the picture below then we can notice that there is a light glare due to the glasses of the subject. You can also notice that the tree appears to be grown out from the head of the person in the picture. Therefore, it is necessary to change the position of subject in a way that this light glare disappears and the tree will no longer looks like growing out of the person head.





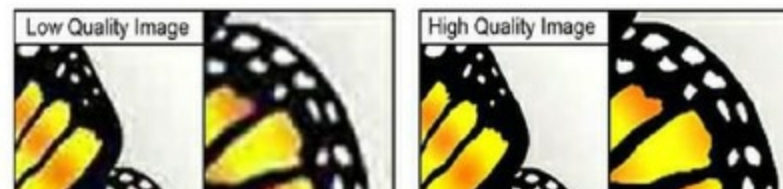
Now, in the picture below, subject position is changed slightly and light glare due to glasses is no longer affecting the picture, and the tree is no longer looks like be growing out of the persons head and everything is at its right place. So, it is very important to choose a good view and adjust your subject in it.

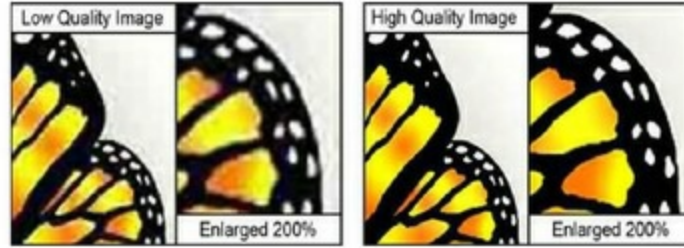
Chapter 6

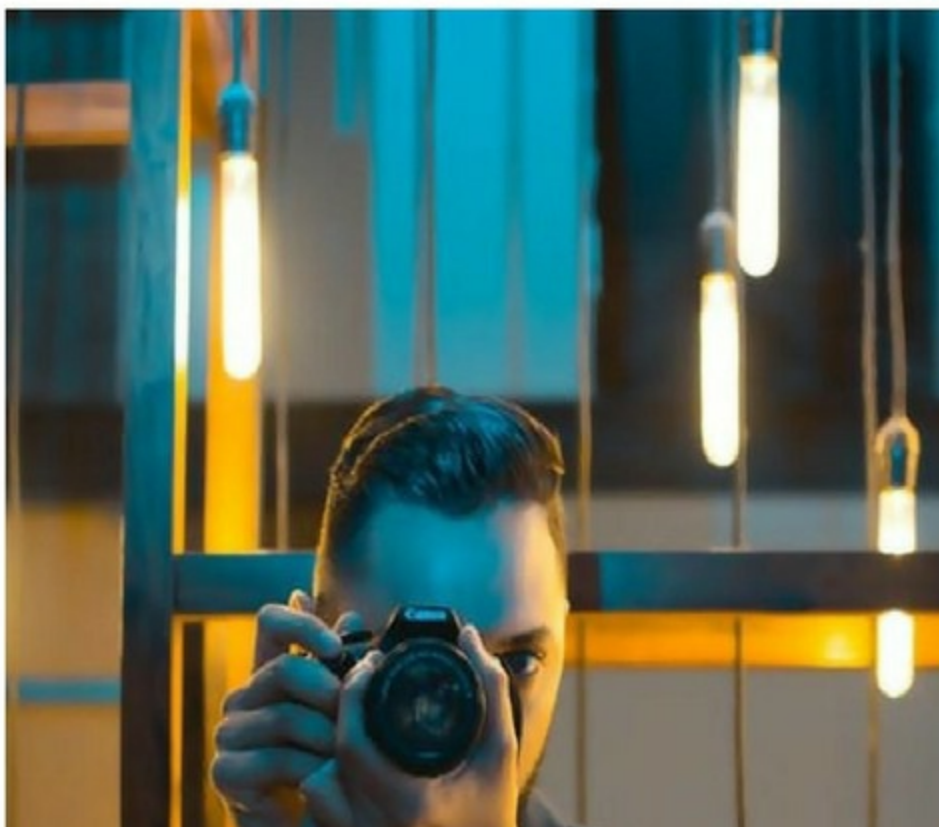
17- Always use High Resolution setting:

It is always a good practice to use the highest resolution setting of your camera for photography. High resolution pictures occupy more space in your memory card and due to this, you can get least pictures with this setting. But, still you should use high resolution for photography because printers need larger files for a good print out. You can always downsize your pictures when you want to upload them on a social media.

Low resolution pictures contain less information and most of the time, low resolution pictures are blur. High resolution pictures contain more information and clear which can be used for many purposes.









2- Capture the memorable moment:

Photography at events is all about capturing the real moments. You need sharp observation to recognize these moments and quick enough to capture them before they end. Catching these scenes is what makes your photographs great. You need to have everything ready so you will not miss these moments due to camera lag.

Things that will really help you shine as an event photographer is practicing how to use the light and how to get most out of people.









Example of Deep Depth of field

A deep image is sharp in the middle as well as in the corners as can be seen in the above picture. They are called deep depth of field.

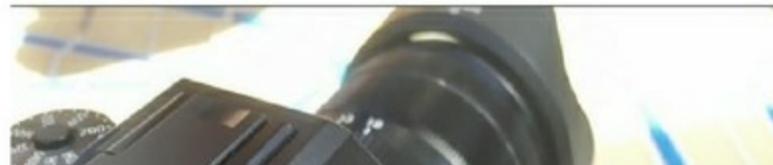
1.4 The Concept of ISO:

Besides Aperture and shutter speed, ISO is the third member of this group which plays a very important role in the process of taking a well exposed picture. ISO indicates the sensitivity of the image film or image

10- Shutter speed set to 1/200s:

When you start taking photographs then 1/200s is a good starting speed for shutter. It is useful because most cameras has this speed sync with flash which means that using a fast shutter may result some dark bands in the image where flash has not exposed properly. In some cameras, this speed is sync at 1/250s so you need to find it out first. If you want to use higher shutter speed then you will need a flash unit which will be able to sync with this speed.

With shutter speed 1/200s, it is ensure that you will be able to capture sharp images of a motionless object. You will not have too many issues with this sharp image when it will combine with the depth of field which you will get by using aperture f8.





11- ISO set to 200:

It is good to start with ISO 200. It will give you an extra stop of light as compared to ISO 100 but it will ensure you that you will get a good quality image. Flash Photography allows you to get into good quality ISO

28- Practice makes a man perfect:

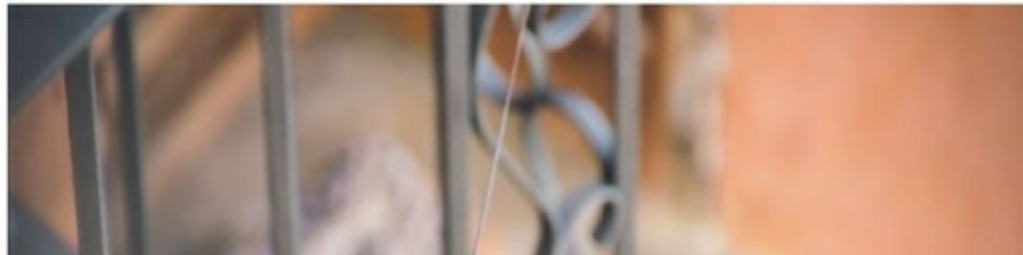
It is a well-known proverb that says "practice makes the perfect man" and that's true for photography too. You can't become a good photographer by reading these techniques unless you start practicing them.

You will have to work hard on the composition because it is the most important part of photography and it can't be learned, you have to practice it. A well-composed photo is one of the things that will make you a good photographer. The "rule of thirds" is the best technique to remember for the composition. With practice, you can create your own tic-tac-toe grid and place things accordingly.

which is represented as $f/\#$ (I.E. $f/8$). Larger aperture means that f -number is small, and a small aperture means that f -number is large. For Example, $f/4$ aperture is large while $f/8$ aperture is small.

For a larger aperture, a fast shutter speed is needed to completely expose the image and if the aperture used is small then a slow shutter speed is needed to expose the image properly. There will be a number of combinations to achieve a proper exposure for an image.

Depth of field in an image is controlled by aperture value. A wider aperture results in a more shallow depth of field and a smaller aperture results in a deep depth of field. The concept of shallow and deep Depth of Field can be understood by watching the pictures shown below.





Example of Shallow Depth of Field

A shallow image is clear in the middle but rear sides of the images are not clear as compared to the middle of the picture. These types of pictures are said to be shallow depth of Field.

3- Manage your client's Expectations:

This is the basic skill which all professional photographers should know is how to manage your client expectation. The technique to get best shots is having an open conversation with your client.

You need to ask these important questions to your client.

- 1- What type of event is this?
- 2- What type of pictures do you want from this event? Are you looking for headshots?
- 3- What are the most important moments of the event?
- 4- What style of photography do you like?
- 5- What do you not like?

You need to keep in mind that no one wants a disappointed photography shoot. You can easily make sure that your client is well aware about the photo session by speaking to them. You need to make sure that your client understand what to expect from you. If there is an event organizer

You need to keep in mind that no one wants a disappointed photography shoot. You can easily make sure that your client is well aware about the photo session by speaking to them. You need to make sure that your client understand what to expect from you. If there is an event organizer on the behalf of your client then talk to him about expectations.

24- How to do panning:

We mentioned that you have to pan with motion to capture your moving relatives. We will now highlight some of the best tips you can follow to improve your panning skills.

1- Go for a slow shutter speed: You need to slow down your shutter speed compared to your normal shutter speed used for normal pictures. The slow shutter speed which should be used depends on the speed of the object and the available light. Since the shutter speed is slow, you need to keep the camera steady to avoid blurry pictures.

2- Choose a good background for shooting: The background will be blurred in the pan, but it can still create a distraction. Therefore, you must select a simple or plain background to avoid distraction.

3- Pre-focus the camera at the shooting location: It always gives the best result when you focus on the spot where you want to take the picture.

4- Release the shutter gently: You must release the shutter slowly to avoid shaking due to your own movement. After releasing the shutter button, you

3- Pre-focus the camera at the shooting location: It always gives the best result when you focus on the spot where you want to take the picture.

4- Release the shutter gently: You must release the shutter slowly to avoid shaking due to your own movement. After releasing the shutter button, you must follow your subject continuously to get the picture sharp.

If, after trying all these things, your picture is not good, do not lose hope, because panning requires a lot of practice and patience. If you want to master this technique, you should practice it in a busy street where many moving objects are present, including fast-moving cars.

In the first two images, the background is simple or plain, which does not interfere with the focus. But in the last picture, we can notice that the background creates a distraction.

Now, we will explore the above mention techniques one by one.

8- The Camera in Manual Mode:

It is common observation that while using flash, a camera becomes confused with exposure and gives you the result that you didn't want to get. In manual mode, you have control on almost all the parameters and you can tweak the aperture, shutter speed and ISO to adjust the things according to your requirements and you can give a look to the picture that you want. Flash is the fourth element in the exposure triangle. Flash power need to adjusted with the other three in order to get the best image. Photographer will also need to balance the flash with the environmental light. In manual mode, you have a great control on overall shot as compared to automatic mode and it allows you to be more creative with flash photography.



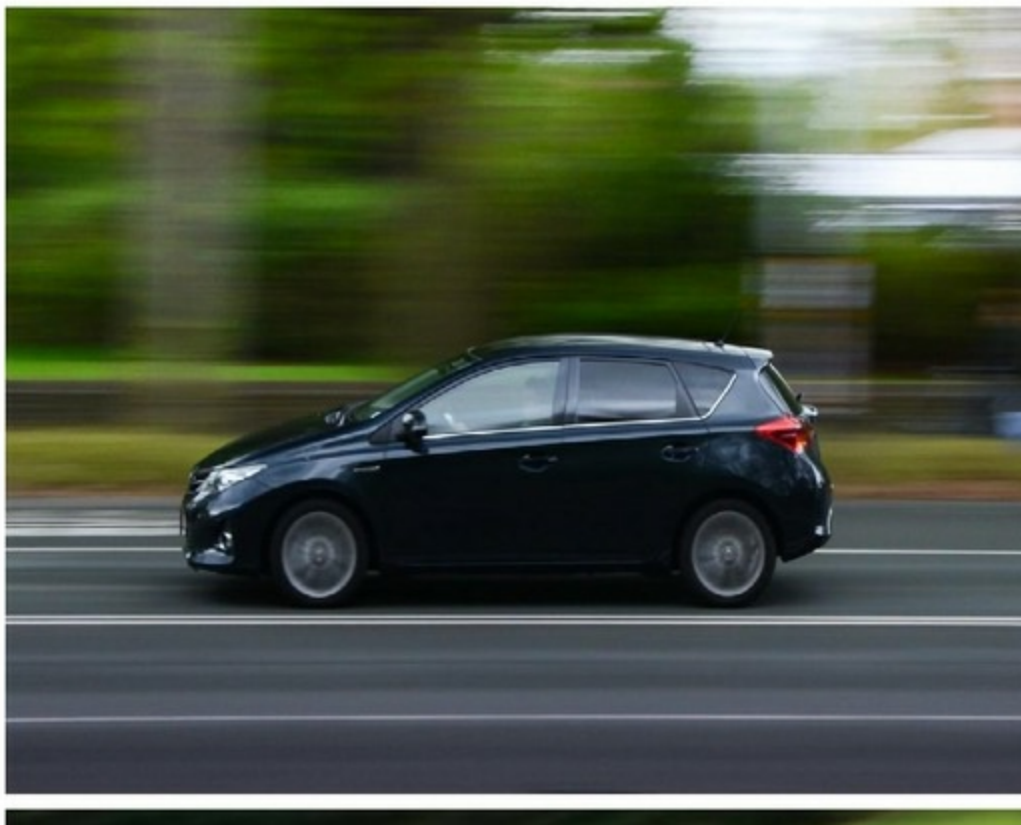


Use this dial to select the shooting mode

9- Aperture set to f8:

When you start photography, f8 aperture is a good option for the initial stage. It means that we have a larger depth of field and you don't need to worry about the sharpness in the images and therefore, you don't need to pay attention on composition and lighting of the environment. You can change the aperture according to your requirements and with the help of

Shutter priority Mode (which is usually denoted by S) allows the photographer to control the shutter speed manually and camera will control aperture to achieve the desired exposure. In both cases, exposure will be calculated by Camera's Exposure Meter.



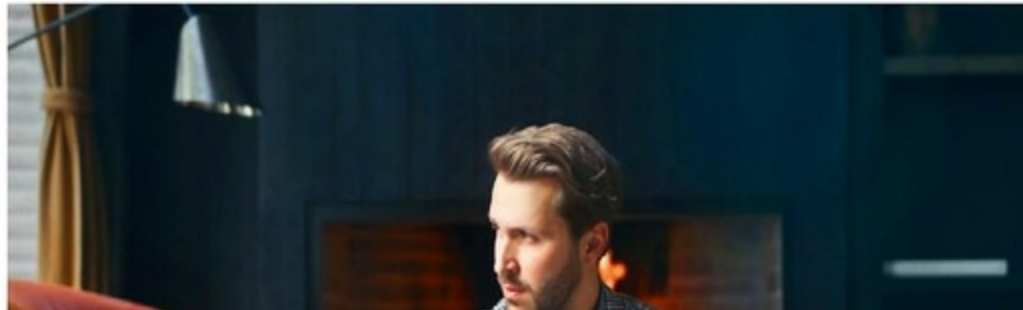


Chapter 9

26- Lowered to their Level:

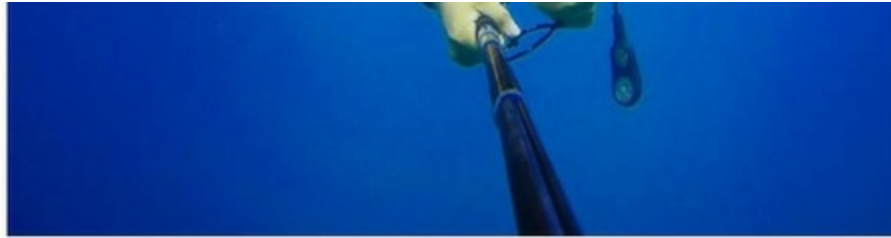
When your subject is seated, you must lower yourself to keep your eyes in balance with the subject. When a photo is taken while lowering the eyes, we deform the face of the subject on a 2-dimensional photograph.

In the pictures below, the first picture is taken in balance with the subject, while the second is taken from top to bottom, the difference between these two pictures can be easily understood .









Selfie stick is designed to hold smart phones and it is a modified form of Monopods.

Selfie sticks provide stability for images capture by a smart phone.

6- Image Stabilization without Tripod/Monopod

Every photographer face this situation when he has no tripod or

previous image which will act as a feedback. When you will use flash, it means that a wide open aperture will over expose the picture as we have limited options on shutter speed, therefore, when you are using aperture f8 make sure that shutter speed will not exceed 1/200s.





Rotate the following dial left in order to increase depth of field.



Chapter 7

20- Composition

21- How to choose a good view:

22- The Thirds Rule:

Chapter 8

23- Pan with the action:

24- How to do panning:

25- The use of Zoom function:

Chapter 9

26- Lowered to their Level:

27- Horizontal and Vertical Pictures:

28- Practice makes a man perfect:

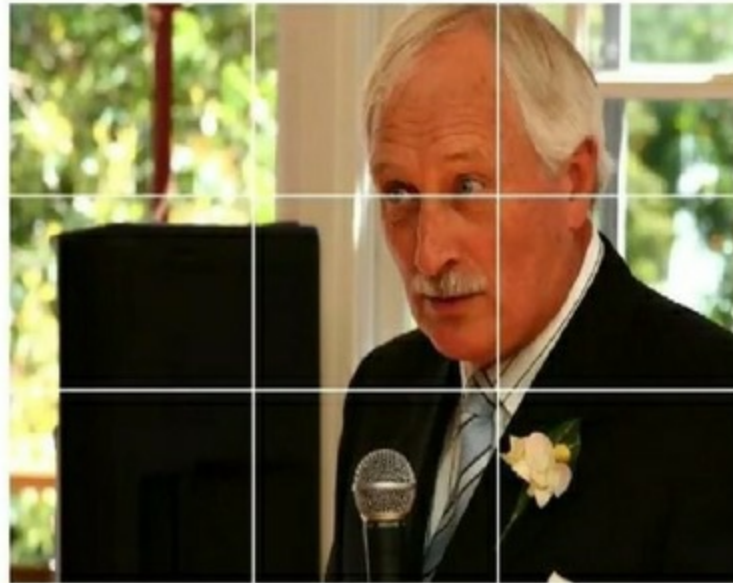
Chapter 10

1- Mind your Manners:

2- Capture the memorable moment:

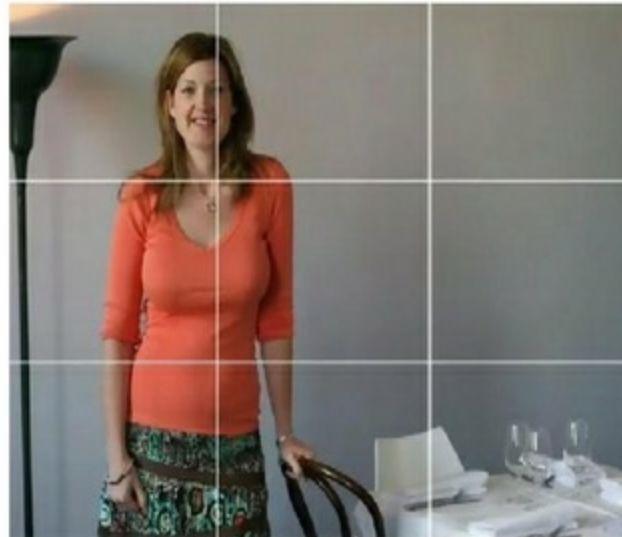
3- Manage your client's Expectations:

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In the above picture, the head of the object is the main point of focus, especially his eyes so we placed them at one point of intersection. His tie and flower also act as a point of secondary focus.

In the above picture, the head of the object is the main point of focus, especially his eyes so we placed them at one point of intersection. His tie and flower also act as a point of secondary focus.



In the above picture, we have placed the object at the vertical line which means she's off center and by doing this, we are creating additional

2- Right Timing is everything:

A normal picture becomes a great click when it is captured at right time to click a great moment. But, it is important to mention the factors which always fails you to capture at the right time. You must know that there is a lag between the moment the shutter is pressed and the actual moment captured in the picture. You must know your camera's lag time in order to overcome it. If you are using an old camera then its lag time will be large as compared to new cameras. Following picture is a good example of perfect moment.



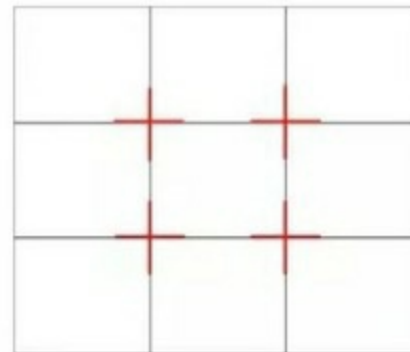


You can still miss a great moment even if you know your camera's lag time. It is because some cameras go to sleep mode after some time of inactivity. A sleeping camera can waste few precious moments while it wakes up and get ready for capturing again. If you are covering an event like wedding ceremony or birthday celebration then right timing matters a lot.

22- The Rule of Thirds:

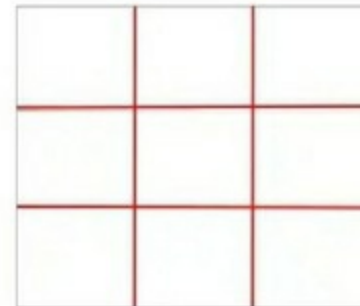
Rule of Thirds is one of the most important rule to practice when you are learning about composition. It is a well-known rule in photography. “Rule of Thirds” can help you to create a well-balanced shots.

“Rule of Thirds” suggests that we divide the screen into 9 parts just like a Tic-Tac-Toe grid shown in the picture below and place the important objects where vertical and horizontal lines intersect.





You need to do this in your mind when capturing a picture with viewfinder or the camera LCD display. Now, identify the four important objects in the picture and place them at four points of intersection as shown in above picture. “Rule of Thirds” not only gives you four points in fact these are four lines to place objects, as shown in the picture below and when a picture is captured in this way then it will help viewer as a guideline towards the main object.



Adding a flash in outdoor photographs will reduce this factor and add a life in your pictures. The following picture shows how adding flash remove the deep shadows in the picture.





15- The Sensitivity of Camera:

ISO is referred as camera sensitivity. ISO is the sensitivity of camera film towards the light. When the ISO number is larger it means more sensitivity for use in lower light. Higher ISO also means more grain in the picture, therefore, our target is to use minimum settings that will meet our requirement. The main purpose of discussing ISO here again is that we are going to combine ISO and Flash together.

18- Shut down the Camera before removing Memory Card:

Imagine a situation in which you will cover an event and when you check your memory card, you find that all the pictures you shoot are corrupted. It means that you ruined someone's special event. As a professional photographer, you will never wish to face this situation.

In order to save yourself from this situation, all you need is to follow this simple technique that is always shutdown your camera before removing memory card. All the pictures may be corrupted if memory card is removed and camera is still writing on it. You can only save yourself from this situation if you shut down the camera before removing memory card. Your camera will not shut down until last picture is written on the card.









monopod, but does it mean a blur or shaky image? Definitely not. You can capture a stable image with a hand held camera with the help of a simple **“Breath in Breath out”** technique.

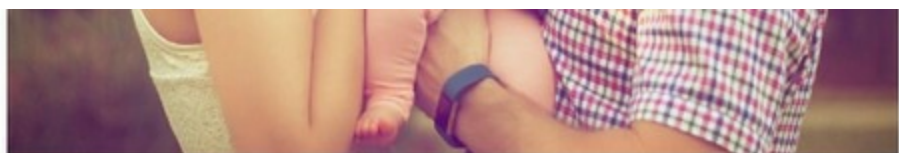
You can remove any vibration caused by your own breathing by using these techniques. All you need to do is exhale completely and then press the shutter gently. In this way, you can remove any shake caused by your own body and in result you will good a good stabilized image.





Breath in Breath out technique





1.2 Shutter Speed:

Shutter speed is the duration of time for which the shutter of camera will open for taking a photograph. It is the duration of time for which the image sensor is exposed to the light. Shutter speed plays an important role especially when moving objects are involved.

A fast shutter speed freeze the scene and results in a clear image while a slow shutter speed blurs the image. Some common shutter speeds are 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/15, 1/30, 1/60, 1/125, 1/250, 1/500, 1/1000.





Fast Shutter Speed

The picture is very clear due to fast shutter speed. It is a physics principle which states that a moving object may be considered in rest or stationary for a small interval of time, hence, a fast shutter speed means that we capture a moving object in small interval of time and hence gives us a freeze and a clear image of the moving object.









A comparison of Auto Exposure with Manual Exposure



The vertical position is not natural for us. Sometimes a vertically



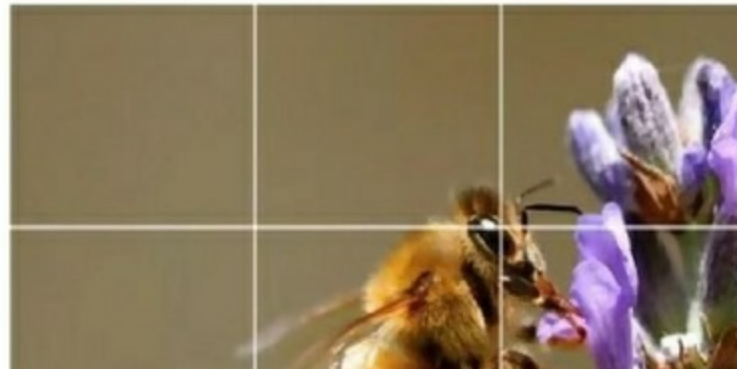
The vertical position is not natural for us. Sometimes a vertically composed image seems annoying to us, so we avoid it most of the time. Vertical objects such as buildings, trees, etc give an impression of strength to the image. It is also used to capture the full height that could not be captured in a horizontal composition.

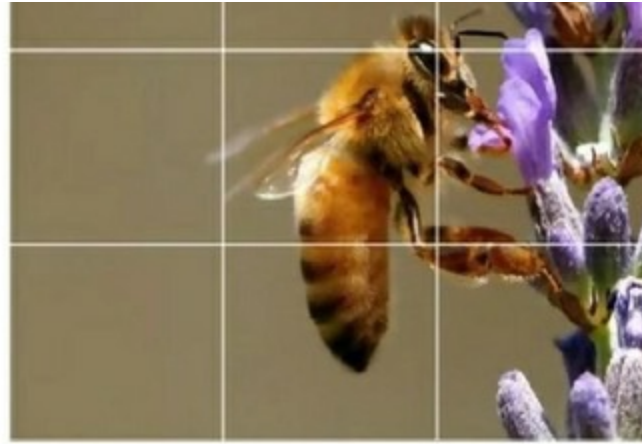
In the following image, the vertical composition is used because the house is surrounded by tall trees and to capture the height of these trees, we must opt for the vertical position.



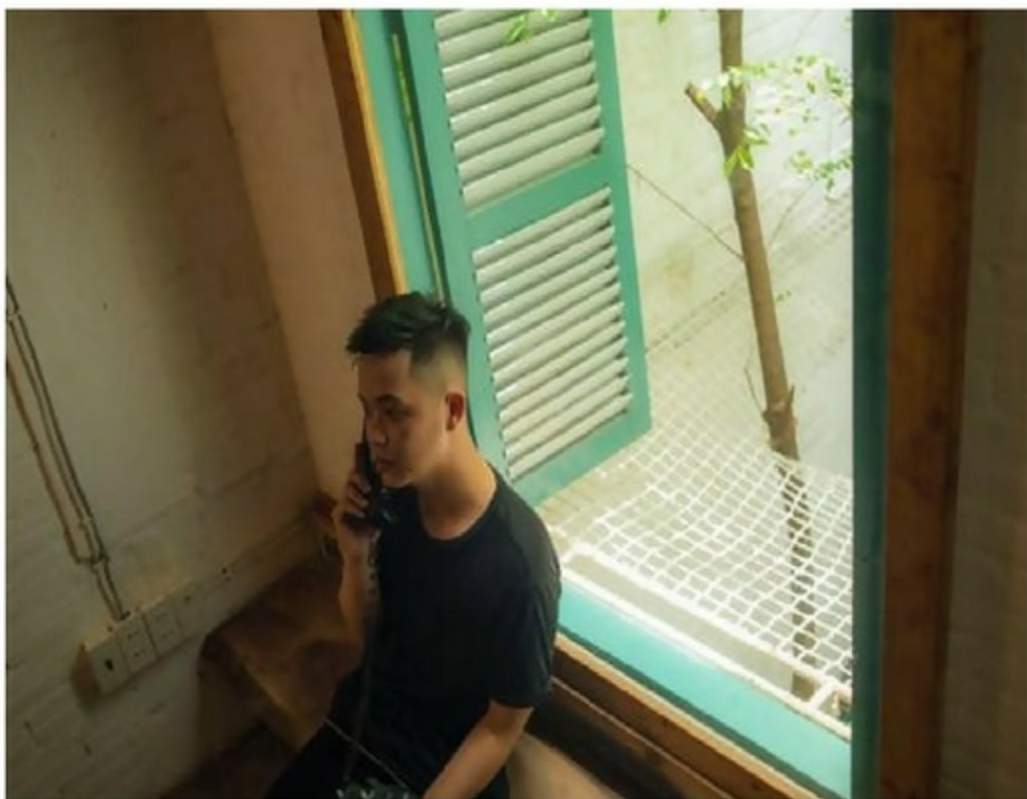


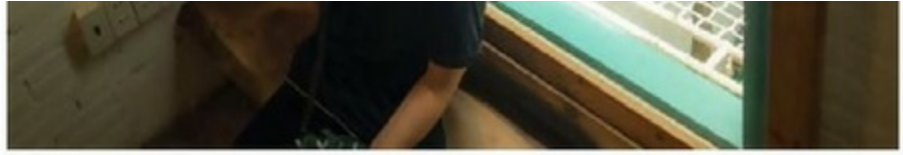
The basic theory behind this rule is that when you place the things on the point of intersections or lines then it will naturally allow the viewer to interact with the image in a better way because the image is more balanced. Some studies have shown that when a person view an image then his eyes go to the one of the intersection points rather than at the center of the image. So, using “Rule of Third” enables you to get benefit from this natural behavior of human beings. Let us see some more examples to understand “Rule of Third”.





In the above picture, the focus point is bee's eye and therefore, it is at point of intersection. If a person view this picture then he will automatically focus on Bee's eye when the grid is off. Similarly, let see another example in which we will have more than one focus points.





Chapter 7

20- Composition

The next step in improving your photography skills is to understand the concept of composition and practicing it. Composition is the placement of elements and things in a piece of art work. In photography, the meaning of composition is placing elements in a way that suits most. In other words, we can say that arranging elements mean that moving of objects or subjects in a way which suits the most.

There are many examples which can be mentioned here. For example, in street photography where photographer doesn't has much choice because he couldn't move subject and he need to wait for the subject to take up the most suitable position within the frame. The picture below is the best example of street photography with a good control on composition.



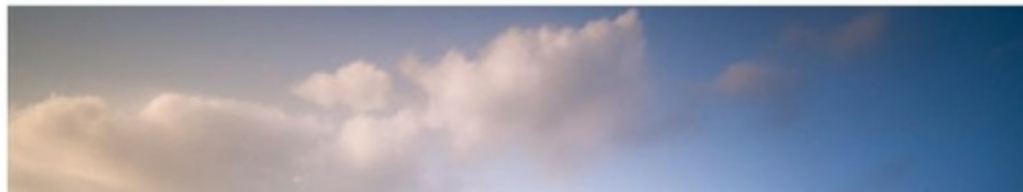
example of street photography with a good control on composition.



27- Horizontal and Vertical Pictures:

Horizontal and vertical compositions are techniques that can help you change the look of the photo. Each technique has its own qualities.

We see the world horizontally and the cameras also see it horizontally. We tend to take pictures horizontally because it is natural for us. All subjects, objects and horizontal lines provide a sense of stability to the viewer. It looks like horizontal subjects, objects and lines are stable and will not fall to the ground due to gravity. As a result, it creates a sense of stability and calm for the viewer. If a photographer wishes to include these qualities in his photo, he must go for a horizontal composition. You can see the stability and calm of the following images.









A good composition focus on the main subject and it is just like a guideline for viewer's eye and lead him towards the most important subject. In the above picture, if you notice that you are directly guided towards the main subject which is the cat. In the picture below, the composition is good enough to guide you towards the main subject which is the flying plane.



Chapter 2

After discussing some basic concepts which are important to keep in mind, now we will be able to learn about some useful techniques which will definitely improve your photography skills.

1- Know Your Camera:

The first and most important technique to become a good photographer is these three golden words **“Know your Camera”**. For good photographs, you should know the Gadget you are holding in your hands. When you know your camera then it means that you know its limitations and when you know its limitation then you can creatively overcome them.

It is easy to say “Know your Camera” but the question is **“How to know your camera?”** It is a fact that when you switch to a new camera then your photos are not as good as was with the previous one. In order to know your new camera you will not only need to read its instruction book issued by the manufacture. After reading the instruction book, the next step to know your camera is to spend some time with your new Camera. This will help you

know your camera?" It is a fact that when you switch to a new camera then your photos are not as good as was with the previous one. In order to know your new camera you will not only need to read its instruction book issued by the manufacture. After reading the instruction book, the next step to know your camera is to spend some time with your new Camera. This will help you to understand its functions properly and will also help you to understand its limitations.

19- Always keep more than one memory card:

Memory card is a reliable device but they still fail at unwelcome moments, therefore, you must have more than one memory card. If you have more than one memory card then they can provide back up in such situations. Memory are inexpensive so it is highly recommended to have more than one memory along with you.









In the above picture, the right hand index finger is just on the shutter button and left hand is used to hold the lens to provide an additional support as well as to do zoom in, zoom out and focus.

3-Elbows:

The support of elbows play an important role in keeping you steady during capturing. You should know that how to use your elbows in a right way. The best way to use elbows is to hold camera with both hands with elbows in to the body. In this way, you will gain an extra stability which will not let you to capture a fuzzy image. All the above techniques are summarized in the following picture.

5- How to Keep the Camera Steady:

We know that we need to keep camera steady for a good capture and it is a good start in our battle against shaky or fuzzy images. But how to keep camera steady is the question now. Well a **Tripod** is the best tool which will help a photographer in his battle against fuzzy images.

The main function of a tripod is to stabilize the camera, its flash unit or any other equipment of the camera. It has three legs and a mounting head to hold the camera. A tripod is made up of steel, aluminum, carbon fiber and plastic. A tripod is shown in following picture.





In some situations, a tripod can't be used due to the direction or if you need to move quickly when you are covering a sport event, then a tripod is not a reliable option. In such situations, a **Monopod** should be used for image stability. Monopod is shown in the following picture.





Monopod is a better option in case where photographer need to move quickly. Monopod provides almost same level of stability as provided by the tripod but it is faster and easy to use as compared to tripod. Selfie Stick which is a modified form of Monopod can be use under the water as shown in the picture.

point of focus. If we placed her in the middle or right then it will consider as bad photography. Therefore, don't go to place the object in the middle all the time because sometimes, it is important to place the object at right or left.

Chapter 8

23- Pan with the action:

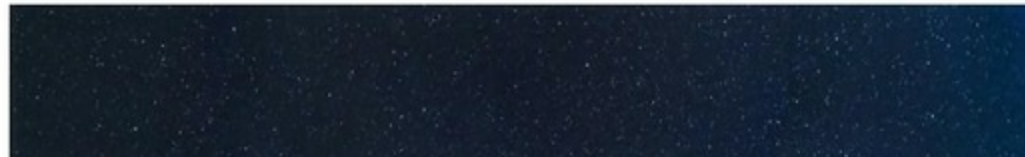
Some of the best moments of life are in motion. Unfortunately, digital cameras hate moving objects and most of the time they record blurry images. You will surely want to learn how to capture your moving relatives. Pan with action is the only way to capture these special moments.

In panning, you move the camera in the direction of movement of the object

Chapter 3

4- Image Stabilization:

Image stabilization is a technique which helps in the battle against blur images. It is necessary for photographer to be steady during capturing in order to ensure that a blur image or bad capturing isn't a result of its own movement. Image stabilization will not help you if your object is moving as it's totally depend upon your shutter speed to capture it in a small interval of time so that the motion of object will freeze, similarly, a fast shutter speed may results in a blur image if the photographer doesn't hold the camera steadily. Following two pictures shows how photographer movement or capturing device movement affect the image.





While capturing this picture the device was not steady or has a little movement. But, when the device was completely steady then results are much better as can be seen in the following picture.

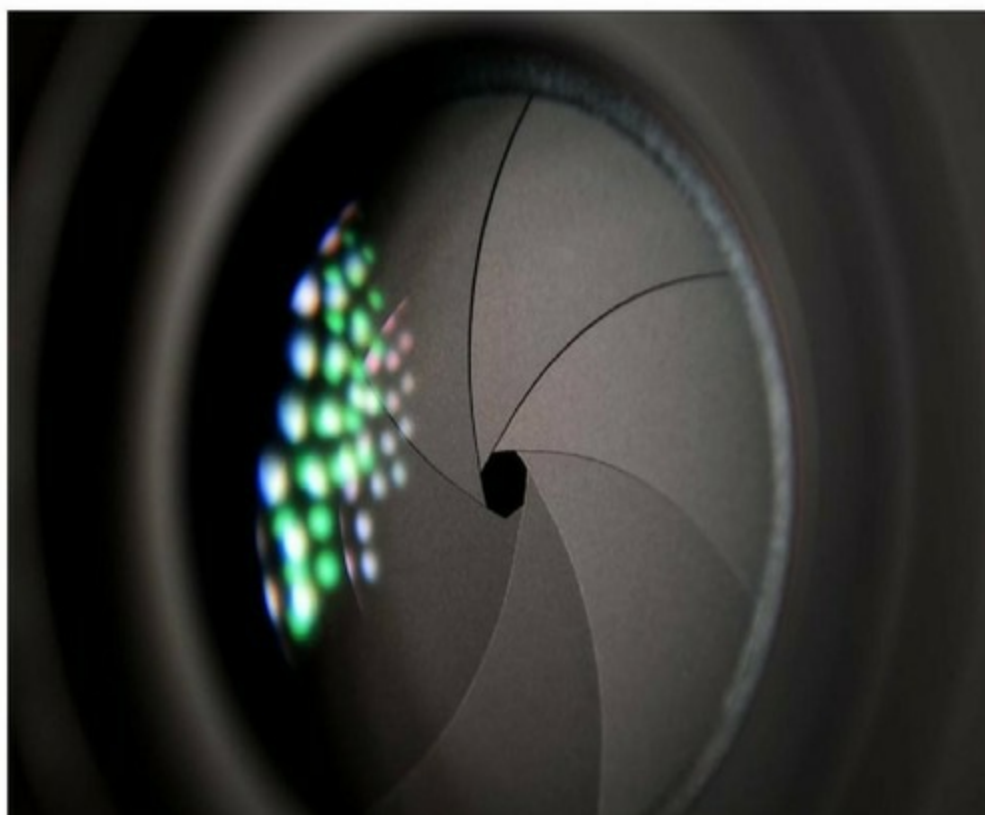




The above picture is a best example which shows the use of high ISO and even we are using high quality camera, a noise in the picture can be noticeable.









The size of hole is known as the aperture of the Camera. It can be shrink or enlarge to control the intensity or amount of light to enter in the camera. A larger aperture means that more light will enter in the camera in unit time and a small aperture means that less light will enter in the camera in unit time.

Aperture Value is denoted by A_v and is determined in f-stops

Introduction:

This book will teach you some very important techniques of photography. We will showcase each technique with real life photos for educational purposes to help you grasp what we will be talking about. In Chapter 1, you will learn some basic but very important concepts for a camera. From Chapter 2 to Chapter 10, you will learn many techniques to become a good photographer. Have you ever noticed that some images of a simple smart camera are much better than a professional camera? The answer to this question is simple: if you know the techniques, you can even take better pictures with a simple camera. So lets dive in!

7- How to set the flash:

For new photographers, set the following settings in your camera as a starting point.

1. Your camera should be in manual mode. (Manual Mode)
2. Aperture should be f8. (Aperture-f8)
3. Shutter speed should be 1/200. (Shutter Speed-1/200)
4. ISO should be 200. (ISO-200)
5. Flash power should be 1/16. (Flash Power-1/16)

After applying these settings, now take the first picture, this first picture will act as a feedback and now you can easily adjust the exposure according to the feedback comes from your first picture. If the surrounding light looks too dark then you may need to do one of these two options, widen the aperture or slow the shutter speed. You will need to drop the flash power if the object looks so bright. Now, after your feedback image you will be able to make a new set of settings according to your own environment. Whenever

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Slow Shutter Speed

1.3 Aperture:



Slow Shutter Speed

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ranges for your camera. As a result, beginner photographers do a great job here. It is high level of ISO that differentiate between a professional and a beginner photographer.





12- Flash power set to 1/16:

In the start, you don't need to throw so much flash on the object you want to capture. It is the best approach to start from lower level and if required then increase from there. It must be really surprising to know that how much little power you will need to capture a quality picture and it is also good in the sense that it will not drain too much battery power and it will also take less time to recharge the flash. Therefore, 1/16 flash power is a good power for flash to start with.







If you are using camera with high shutter speed but still images are blur then using this technique may help you in your battle against blur images



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sensor. If we talk about traditional photography then it is the sensitivity of photographic film to light. It usually shown as 100, 200, 400, 800 etc. A film will have low sensitivity if the ISO value is small and will produce a finer image whereas higher ISO may produce grains in your shots.

The same principle applies to digital photography in which the word ISO represents the sensitivity of Image Sensor. It is similar to traditional photography which means lower the ISO means the sensitivity is less the shot will be finer as compared to High ISO which may produces grains in the image.

The benefit of higher ISO is it makes your camera more sensitive towards the light which means you can use it to take a shot in dark places. The cost of choosing higher ISO is that image may not be finer as compared to low ISO and unwanted noise may be add in the image. However, new cameras are able to overcome it and produce great shots even with high ISO.

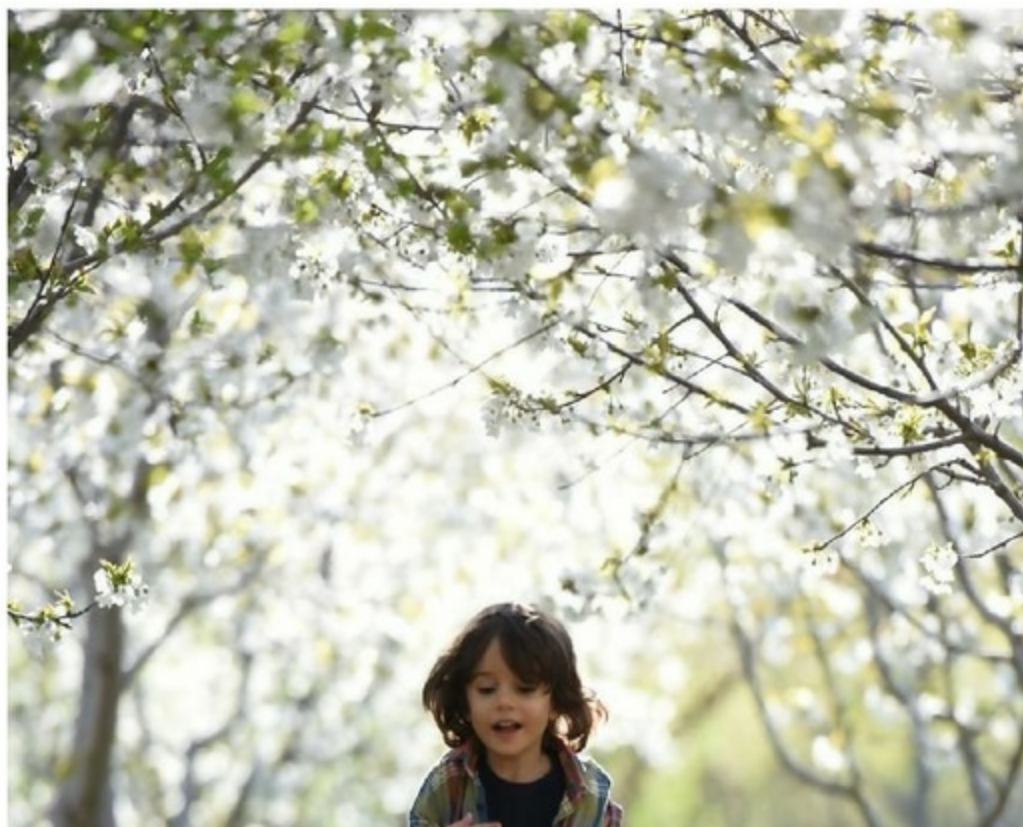
In normal light, the value of ISO should be set at 100 to get great shots whereas an example which shows that where will you need high ISO is covering an indoor sport event. In this type of events, light is very low and object is moving very fast so in order to produce good shots you will need to

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In normal light, the value of ISO should be set at 100 to get great shots whereas an example which shows that where will you need high ISO is covering an indoor sport event. In this type of events, light is very low and object is moving very fast so in order to produce good shots you will need to use high ISO and fast shutter speed to freeze the moment. The following pictures will show where should we use low ISO and where should we use high ISO.









Chapter 4

6- Understand the flash:

Flash is one of the most important tool in Photography. It is a basic skill for all photographers to know its symbol and function properly. This skill will help a lot in capturing a excellent picture.

An artificial light is produced by the flash most commonly in the range of 1/1000s to 1/200s time. The main purpose of flash is to cover and expose dark scenes. It is also used to capture a moving object and sometime its purpose is just to change the quality of light. Flash units are usually installed into a camera but some cameras also have the function for extra flash unit to be install on it by using its accessories.

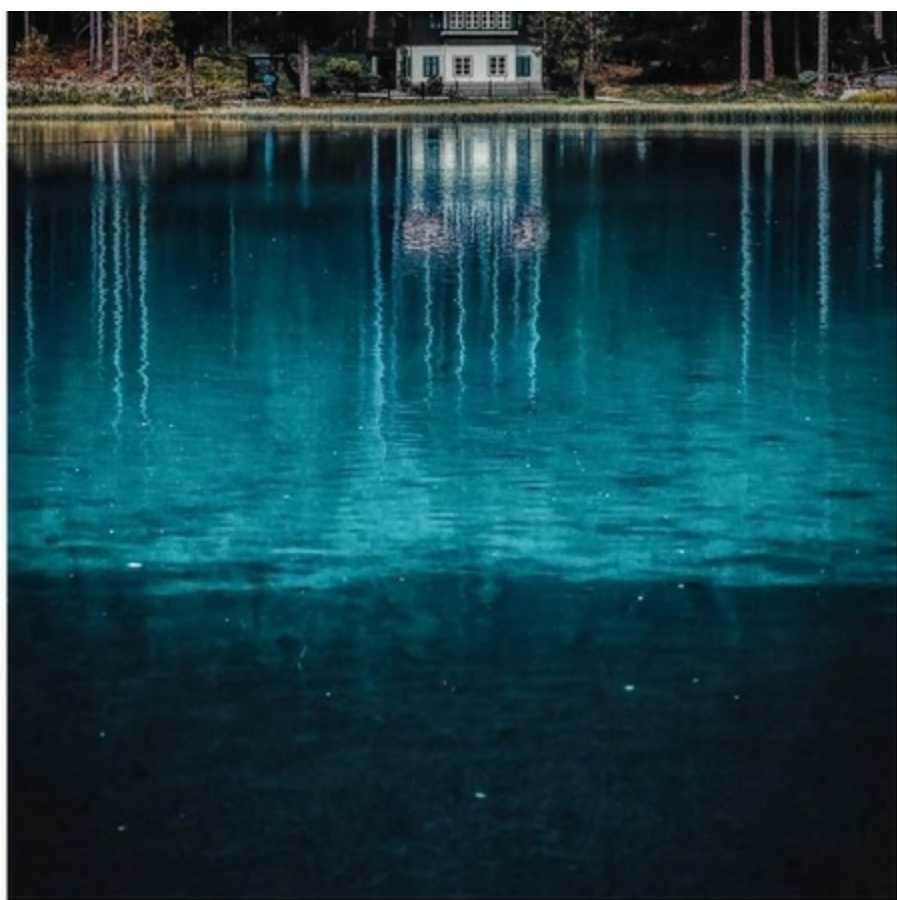
Flash photography technique can make an instant improvement in your photography skills. Other techniques are useful but flash photography techniques has an instant improvement result.



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14- The use of flash in outdoor photography:

When you are shooting out door under the sun light then it is possible to get some deep shadows in your picture due to the shape of human face. It may show one side bright which is towards the sun light and other side dull. It can be notice in the picture below where one side of the guy is shining like sun while other side of the face is dull and this thing make the

When you are shooting out door under the sun light then it is possible to get some deep shadows in your picture due to the shape of human face. It may show one side bright which is towards the sun light and other side dull. It can be notice in the picture below where one side of the guy is shining like sun while other side of the face is dull and this thing make the whole picture as a worst photography.







The above picture is taken in a day light and therefore 100 ISO will be the best for this situation. If we go for higher ISO values then the image will become so bright.

Chapter 1

Photography is a Greek word and its meaning is “Painting with Light”. It can be considered a Science as well as an Art. Photography is a Science because basic principles of physics are involved in this process. Photography is an art because its beauty depends upon the person’s vision who is watching it.

Before exploring some important techniques to become a good photographer, it is necessary to understand some basic concepts for a camera.

1.1 Exposure:

It is the amount of light per unit area which strikes the photographic film or image sensor and it is measured in stops. It is also known as **Exposure Value or Ev**. The exposure of a camera can be controlled with shutter speed, aperture of lens and the luminance of scene.

1.1.1 Manual Exposure:

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It is the mode in which photographer can set the aperture and shutter speed in order to achieve the desired value of exposure. Many photographers go for the Manual exposure because an open aperture will increase the exposure but it will decrease the field of depth and a decrease in shutter speed will increase the exposure but there will be the chance of motion blur. Therefore, many photographers prefer to go with manual settings in order to ensure a good field of depth and to avoid motion blur.

1.1.2 Automatic Exposure:

In automatic Exposure Mode or AE, a camera will adjust the exposure automatically. In this mode, Camera will adjust the mid tone of subject to the mid tone of the photograph. In AE mode, an exposure meter determines the desired exposure and automatically sets the aperture and shutter speed to achieve the required exposure.

Aperture priority mode (which is usually abbreviated as A) allows the photographer to control the aperture manually and shutter speed will automatically be controlled by the camera to achieve the desired exposure.









This is very important when you take pictures of children. You must lower yourself to their height to keep your eyes in balance. Otherwise, the photos will not look good and could ruin your photography career, because children are very important.

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4- Image Stabilization:

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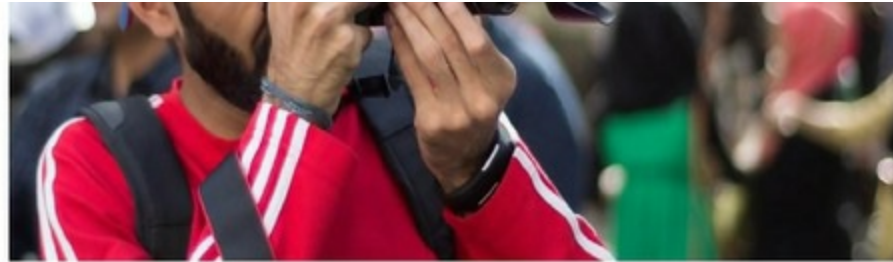
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3- How to Hold the Camera:

It's one of the most basic technique you will ever learn about photographic. Almost all people use it while taking photographs. How to hold your camera is easy to misunderstand and which will result in fuzzy images. It is better to use eye-level finder as compared to view picture on LCD. It will definitely improve your pictures quality. The most stable way to take a photograph is to hold camera with both hands with elbow in to the body. You should not try to capture an image with holding camera in one hand as it will always give you fuzzy images.





Most stable way to hold the camera and using Eye-level finder

1- Finger:

All Cameras are design in a way to hold them with right hand and allow your index finger to be exactly above the shutter. In this way, you can press the shutter button without losing your grip on camera. So, you should always hold the camera according to its design and your index finger must be above the shutter button.

2- Hand:

Hold the lens with your left hand, it will make you more stable and you can zoom in and out or can make a focus without moving your right hand. Make sure that you hold the lens in way to twist it for zoom in, zoom out and focus whereas your right hand grip the body of the camera.

16- Combining Flash and ISO together:

Now, you have learnt flash and ISO functions properly. It is necessary to understand how to combine them both in order to get good results. Flash and ISO both play an important role for indoor photography. Let see how these two are equally responsible for indoor photography. Let suppose you use an ISO of 400 in school gym or auditorium and take photographs. In the same Gym or auditorium, turn off your flash and you will notice that you can't reach out to the players anymore. Therefore, Flash and ISO both are necessary for indoor photography. A compromise shouldn't make between them for better results.

